

**LISTING AND AMENDMENT OF THE CLAIMS**

1-51. (Cancelled).

52. (Currently amended) A method of preparing an analytical device comprising:

preparing a first resin member having a groove, 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 5 mm width and 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 750  $\mu\text{m}$  depth, and a second resin member capable of covering the groove,

wherein the groove forms a portion of a passage upon joining the first resin member and second resin member together and one of the first resin member and second resin member or both have a passage inlet and a passage outlet,

and wherein said first resin member and said second resin member each comprise a material selected from the group consisting of polydimethylsiloxane, acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber-styrene resins, acrylonitrile-ethylene propylene rubber-styrene resins, acrylonitrile-styrene resins, methacrylic-styrene resins, polyamide nylon resins, polybutylene terephthalate resins, polycarbonate resins, polyethylene resins, polyethylene terephthalate polyester resins, polyimide resins, methacrylic resins, polyacetal resins, polypropylene resins, polyphenylene ether resins, polyphenylene sulfide resins, polystyrene resins, thermoplastic elastomer resins, liquid crystal polymer resins, cycloolefin resins, thermoplastic resins, epoxy resins, phenol resins, unsaturated polyester resins, diallylphthalate resins, cyclic olefin copolymers and materials derived therefrom by surface modification.

immobilizing a plurality of first nucleic acid species ( $\text{N}1\text{g}$ ; g being an integer), each having a base sequence, by covalent bonding directly to a resin member without passing through protein at independent sites forming a zone within the passage, for capturing one or more antigen species to be assayed,

then joining the first resin member and second resin member together by thermal fusion at a temperature of 70° C to 140° C to give an assembly with the passage formed therein,

introducing into the passage a reagent A containing conjugate species ( $\text{N}2\text{h-L}1\text{i}$ ; wherein h and i are each an integer), each composed of one of a plurality of second nucleic acid species ( $\text{N}2\text{h}$ ; h being an integer), each second nucleic acid species having a base sequence at least complementary to the base sequence of a corresponding species of the plurality of first

nucleic acid species ( $N1g$ :  $g$  being an integer) immobilized in the capturing zone, and one of a plurality of antibodies as first ligand species ( $L1i$ :  $i$  being an integer), each first ligand species being capable of specifically binding to a corresponding species of the one or more antigen species to be assayed, and

allowing the plurality of conjugate species  $N2h-L1i$  to specifically bind, for immobilization thereof, to the plurality of first nucleic acid species previously immobilized in the capturing zone.

53-57. (Cancelled).

58. (New) A method of preparing an analytical device as set forth in claim 52, wherein the first and second resin member are made of the same material.

59. (New) A method of preparing an analytical device as set forth in claim 52, wherein the material of the first resin member and the material of the second member are different from each other.

60. (New) An analytical kit comprising an analytical device prepared according to the method of claim 52.

61. (New) An analytical kit comprising an analytical device prepared according to the method of claim 58.

62. (New) An analytical kit comprising an analytical device prepared according to the method of claim 59.